

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT

in the name of

**Fred J. Berkowitz, Nikolai N. Issaev, Jaroslav Janik and
Michael Pozin**

for

Battery Including Aluminum Components

Fish & Richardson P.C.
1425 K Street, N.W.
11th Floor
Washington, DC 20005-3500
Tel.: (202) 783-5070
Fax: (202) 783-2331

ATTORNEY DOCKET:

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Battery Including Aluminum Components

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to batteries including aluminum components.

BACKGROUND

Batteries are commonly used electrical energy sources. A battery contains a negative
5 electrode, typically called the anode, and a positive electrode, typically called the cathode.
The anode contains an active material that can be oxidized; the cathode contains or consumes
an active material that can be reduced. The anode active material is capable of reducing the
cathode active material.

When a battery is used as an electrical energy source in a device, electrical contact is
10 made to the anode and the cathode, allowing electrons to flow through the device and
permitting the respective oxidation and reduction reactions to occur to provide electrical
power. An electrolyte in contact with the anode and the cathode contains ions that flow
through the separator between the electrodes to maintain charge balance throughout the
battery during discharge.

SUMMARY

15 In general, a primary lithium battery includes a positive lead which can include
aluminum. The positive lead is in electrical contact with the cathode of the battery. The
cathode includes a current collector which can include aluminum.

In one aspect, a primary lithium battery includes an anode including a lithium-
20 containing anode active material, a cathode, a separator between the anode and the cathode,
and a positive lead including aluminum in contact with a portion of the cathode. In another
aspect, a primary lithium battery includes an anode including a lithium-containing anode
active material, a cathode including a current collector including aluminum, a separator
between the anode and the cathode, and a positive lead including aluminum in contact with
25 the cathode. In another aspect, a method of making a primary lithium battery includes
placing a cathode in a housing, and contacting the cathode with a positive lead including
aluminum.

The lithium-containing anode active material can be lithium or a lithium alloy. The positive lead can include a 1000 series aluminum, a 2000 series aluminum alloy, a 3000 series aluminum alloy, a 5000 series aluminum alloy, a 6000 series aluminum alloy, or a 7000 series aluminum alloy. The positive lead can include an aluminum alloy including 0-0.4% by weight of chromium, 0.01-6.8% by weight of copper, 0.05-1.3% by weight of iron, 0.1-7% by weight of magnesium, 0-2% by weight of manganese, 0-2% by weight of silicon, less than 0.25% by weight of titanium, 0-2.3% by weight of nickel, and 0-8.2% by weight of zinc. The positive lead can include an extension directed toward the cathode. The positive lead can include four or more extensions directed toward the cathode. The positive lead can include six or more extensions directed toward the cathode. The positive lead can be welded to a portion of the cathode.

The cathode can include a current collector including aluminum. The current collector can include a 1000 series aluminum, a 2000 series aluminum alloy, a 3000 series aluminum alloy, a 5000 series aluminum alloy, a 6000 series aluminum alloy, or a 7000 series aluminum alloy. The current collector can include an aluminum alloy including 0-0.4% by weight of chromium, 0.01-6.8% by weight of copper, 0.05-1.3% by weight of iron, 0.1-7% by weight of magnesium, 0-2% by weight of manganese, 0-2% by weight of silicon, less than 0.25% by weight of titanium, 0-2.3% by weight of nickel, and 0-8.2% by weight of zinc. The cathode can include a manganese dioxide, a carbon fluoride such as carbon monofluoride, polycarbon monofluoride, graphite fluoride, or CF_x , iron disulfide, or a vanadate.

The battery can include a nonaqueous electrolyte in contact with the anode, the cathode and the separator. The method can include placing a nonaqueous electrolyte in the housing. In the method, contacting can include welding. The nonaqueous electrolyte can include an organic solvent. The nonaqueous electrolyte can include a perchlorate salt. The battery can be a cylindrical battery. The battery can have an impedance of less than 0.150 Ohms, or less than 0.130 Ohms. The battery can have an impedance that increases by less than 0.20 Ohms after the battery is dropped six times from a height of one meter onto a hard surface. The housing can be a cylindrical housing.

Primary lithium batteries including a positive lead that includes aluminum can have a lower impedance than batteries having a positive lead of a different material, for example

stainless steel. The combination of a cathode current collector including aluminum and a positive lead including aluminum can provide greater corrosion stability and conductivity in a battery than the combination of a current collector including aluminum and a positive lead of stainless steel. Aluminum or an aluminum alloy can be less expensive than stainless steel.

5 The details of one or more embodiments are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic drawing of a battery.

10 FIG. 2 is a schematic drawing of a grid.

FIGS. 3A and 3B are schematic drawings of a positive lead for a battery.

FIG. 4 is a graph depicting change in impedance of batteries after a drop test.

FIG. 5 is a graph depicting battery performance after a drop test.

FIG. 6 is a graph depicting battery performance after a drop test.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

15 Referring to FIG. 1, a primary lithium electrochemical cell 10 includes an anode 12 in electrical contact with a negative lead 14, a cathode 16 in electrical contact with a crown 18, a separator 20 and an electrolyte. Anode 12, cathode 16, separator 20 and the electrolyte are contained within housing 22. The electrolyte can be a solution that includes a solvent system and a salt that is at least partially dissolved in the solvent system. One end of housing 22 is closed with a positive external contact 24 and an annular insulating gasket 26 that can provide a gas-tight and fluid-tight seal. Crown 18 and positive lead 28 connect cathode 16 to positive external contact 24. A safety valve is disposed in the inner side of positive external contact 24 and is configured to decrease the pressure within battery 10 when the pressure exceeds some predetermined value. In certain circumstances, the positive lead can be circular or annular and be arranged coaxially with the cylinder, and include radial extensions in the direction of the cathode. Electrochemical cell 10 can be, for example, a cylindrical wound cell, a button or coin cell, a prismatic cell, a rigid laminar cell or a flexible pouch, envelope or bag cell.

Anode 12 can include alkali and alkaline earth metals, such as lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, or alloys thereof. The anode can include alloys of alkali or alkaline earth metals with another metal or other metals, for example, aluminum. An anode including lithium can include elemental lithium or lithium alloys, or combinations thereof.

5 The electrolyte can be a nonaqueous electrolyte solution including a solvent and a salt. The salt can be an alkali or alkaline earth salt such as a lithium salt, a sodium salt, a potassium salt, a calcium salt, a magnesium salt, or combinations thereof. Examples of lithium salts include lithium hexafluorophosphate, lithium tetrafluoroborate, lithium hexafluoroarsenate, lithium perchlorate, lithium iodide, lithium bromide, lithium
10 tetrachloroaluminate, lithium trifluoromethanesulfonate, $\text{LiN}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2$, and $\text{LiB}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2)_2$. A perchlorate salt such as lithium perchlorate can be included in the electrolyte to help suppress corrosion of aluminum or an aluminum alloy in the cell, for example in the current collector. The concentration of the salt in the electrolyte solution can range from 0.01 molar to 3 molar, from 0.5 molar to 1.5 molar, and in certain embodiments can be 1 molar.

15 The solvent can be an organic solvent. Examples of organic solvents include carbonates, ethers, esters, nitriles and phosphates. Examples of carbonates include ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate, diethyl carbonate and ethylmethyl carbonate. Examples of ethers include diethyl ether, dimethyl ether, dimethoxyethane and diethoxyethane. Examples of esters include methyl propionate, ethyl propionate, methyl butyrate and gamma-
20 butyrolactone. Examples of nitriles include acetonitrile. Examples of phosphates include triethylphosphate and trimethylphosphate. The electrolyte can be a polymeric electrolyte.

 Separator 20 can be formed of any separator material used in lithium primary or secondary battery separators. For example, separator 20 can be formed of polypropylene, polyethylene, polytetrafluoroethylene, a polyamide (e.g., a nylon), a polysulfone, a polyvinyl
25 chloride, or combinations thereof. Separator 20 can have a thickness of from about 12 microns to about 75 microns and more preferably from 12 to about 37 microns. Separator 20 can be cut into pieces of a similar size as anode 12 and cathode 16 and placed therebetween as shown in FIG. 1. The anode, separator, and cathode can be rolled together, especially for use in cylindrical cells. Anode 12, cathode 16 and separator 20 can then be placed within
30 housing 22 which can be made of a metal such as nickel or nickel plated steel, stainless steel, aluminum-clad stainless steel, aluminum, or an aluminum alloy or a plastic such as polyvinyl

chloride, polypropylene, a polysulfone, ABS or a polyamide. Housing 22 containing anode 12, cathode 16 and separator 20 can be filled with the electrolytic solution and subsequently hermetically sealed with positive external contact 24 and annular insulating gasket 26.

Cathode 16 includes a composition that includes cathode active material that can undergo alkali ion insertion during discharge of battery 10. The active material can be, e.g., a metal oxide, halide, or chalcogenide; alternatively, the active material can be sulfur, an organosulfur polymer, or a conducting polymer. Specific examples include manganese dioxide, cobalt trifluoride, molybdenum sulfide, iron disulfide, thionyl chloride, molybdenum trioxide, sulfur, $(C_6H_5N)_n$, and $(S_3N_2)_n$, where n is at least 2. The active material can be a vanadate material, such as a vanadium pentoxide. Vanadate materials are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,322,928 and 5,567,548, each of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. The active material can also be a carbon monofluoride, such as a compound having the formula CF_x , where x is 0.5 to 1.0. The cathode composition can also include a binder, for example, a polymeric binder such as PTFE, PVDF, Kraton or Viton (e.g., a copolymer of vinylidene difluoride and hexafluoropropylene). The cathode composition can also include a carbon source, such as, for example, carbon black, synthetic graphite including expanded graphite or non-synthetic graphite including natural graphite, an acetylenic mesophase carbon, coke, graphitized carbon nanofibers or a polyacetylenic semiconductor.

The cathode includes a current collector on which the cathode active material can be coated or otherwise deposited. The current collector can have a region in contact with positive lead 28 and a second region in contact with the active material. The current collector serves to conduct electricity between the positive lead 28 and the active material. The current collector can be made of a material that is strong and is a good electrical conductor (i.e. has a low resistivity), for example a metal such as stainless steel, titanium, aluminum or an aluminum alloy. More specifically, the current collector advantageously is composed of a material having a high yield strength, e.g. greater than 50 MPa, a high tensile strength, e.g. greater than 100 MPa, and a low resistivity, e.g. less than $10^{-4} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ or less than $10^{-5} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$. The aluminum or aluminum alloy current collector can cost less and have a lower resistivity than one of either stainless steel or titanium.

Aluminum and aluminum alloys are generally grouped into series according to the other elements present in the material. For example, a 1000 series aluminum is almost pure aluminum, a 2000 series aluminum alloy contains primarily aluminum and copper, a 6000 series aluminum alloy contains primarily aluminum, magnesium and silicon, and a 7000 series aluminum alloy contains primarily aluminum and zinc. A 1000 series, 2000 series, 3000 series, 5000 series, 6000 series, or 7000 series aluminum alloy can be suitable in a current collector or a positive lead. In particular, the aluminum alloy can be a 2024, 6061, or a 7075 aluminum alloy. The compositions of several aluminum based materials are presented in Table 1. Compositions of other aluminum alloys can be found in, for example, Metals Handbook, Vol. 2 - Properties and Selection: Nonferrous Alloys and Special-Purpose Materials, ASM International 10th Ed. 1990, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Table 1

Component (weight %)	Aluminum 1145	Aluminum 2024	Aluminum 3003	Aluminum 5052	Aluminum 6061	Aluminum 7075
Aluminum	99.45 min	93.5	98.7	97.5	98 (balance)	90
Chloride	--	--	--	--	50 ppm max	--
Chromium	--	0.1 max	--	0.15-0.35	0.04-0.35%	0.18-0.28
Copper	0.05 max	3.8-4.9	0.05-0.2	0.1 max	0.15-0.4%	1.2-2
Iron	0.55 max (w/ silicon)	0.5 max	0.7 max	0.4 max	0.7 max	0.5 max
Magnesium	0.05 max	1.2-1.8	--	2.2-2.8	0.8-1.2	2.1-2.9
Manganese	0.05 max	0.3-0.9	1-1.5	0.1 max	0.15 max	0.3 max
Silicon	0.55 max (w/ iron)	0.5 max	0.6 max	0.25 max	0.4-0.8	0.4 max
Titanium	0.03 max	0.15 max	--	--	0.15 max	0.2 max
Vanadium	0.05 max	--	--	--	--	--
Zinc	0.05 max	0.25 max	0.1	0.1 max	0.25 max	5.1-6.1
Zirconium + Ti	--	--	--	--	--	0.25 max

One form that the current collector can take is an expanded metal screen or grid, such as a non-woven expanded metal foil. Grids of stainless steel, aluminum or aluminum alloy are available from Dexmet Corporation (Branford, CT). A grid composed of aluminum or an

aluminum alloy can be lighter and less expensive, have a lower electrical resistance, and have similar strength compared to a grid composed of stainless steel. In order to be processed for ultimate use in a battery, it can be important for a grid to have a high yield strength, such as, for a one inch wide sample, greater than 2.5 lb/in (45.5 kg/m) or greater than 5 lb/in (91 kg/m), and a high tensile strength, such as, for a one inch wide sample, greater than 5 lb/in (91 kg/m) or greater than 7 lb/in (127.3 kg/m), to withstand forces applied to it during cathode manufacture. Yield strength is the maximum pulling force that can be applied to the current collector before it deforms to a certain degree, for example, a 1.14 inch increase in length for a sample initially 22 inches long. Tensile strength is the maximum pulling force that can be applied to the current collector before it breaks.

The mechanical and electrical properties of a grid, such as hardness, yield strength, tensile strength, and resistivity, can be influenced by the composition of the grid, the material thickness, strand width, and the grid long dimension (LWD) and short dimension (SWD). The LWD and the SWD of the grid can reflect the machine direction of the grid. FIG. 2 depicts a grid and the various dimensions of the grid. The conductivity of the grid in the LWD differs from the conductivity of the grid in the SWD. In addition, treatment of the grid such as annealing, leveling or pulling can influence its mechanical properties. Annealing, or heat-treatment, can change the hardness or temper of the material. Leveling by passing the grid between rollers can reduce the thickness of the grid, flatten it, and increase its temper by strain hardening. In certain circumstances, an T3, H36 or H38 temper can be desirable. Pulling a grid involves applying a force to alter the grid dimensions, for instance by increasing the SWD. Altering the grid dimensions can alter the current path through the grid, and therefore alter the resistivity in the machine direction and/or the cross direction. Pulling a grid can decrease plasticity and increase tensile strength of the material. The more the grid has been pulled, the less flexible and more brittle it can become.

In general, a cathode is made by coating a cathode material onto a current collector, drying and then calendering the coated current collector. The cathode material is prepared by mixing an active material together with other components such as a binder, solvent/water, and a carbon source. The current collector can include a metal such as titanium, stainless steel, aluminum, or an aluminum alloy. The current collector can be an expanded metal grid.

To form the cathode material, an active material such as manganese dioxide can be combined with carbon, such as graphite and/or acetylene black, and mixed with small amount of water to form a mull mix. The total carbon in the mull mix can be between 1% and 10%, for example between 5% and 7.5%. The amount of water in the mull mix can be less than 5%, such as between 1% and 3%. A binder, which can be a water/polymer mixture such as a water/polyvinyl alcohol solution, can be mixed with the mull mix. The binder can include less than 10% by weight of the polymer, for example between 5% and 7.5%. The mull mix and binder are further blended with a polymer suspension, for example polytetrafluoroethylene (e.g. Teflon 30) in water, to form a cathode slurry.

The current collector is then coated with the cathode slurry by immersion the current collector in a tank holding the slurry. The slurry can be mixed prior to coating. After passing through the tank, excess slurry can be removed by passing the current collector between blades held at a fixed gap that is determined by the desired thickness of slurry on the current collector. The coated current collector is dried by passing it through a heated oven. Once dried, the coated current collector can be calendered by passing between rolls to press it to a desired thickness. The final thickness after calendering can be in the range of 10 to 30 mils (0.254 to 0.762 mm), such as between 12 and 20 mils (0.305 to 0.508 mm). Calendering can increase the strength of a grid and elongate it by 5-40%. It can be important for the current collector to have a high yield strength to withstand calendering. The porosity of the cathode can be controlled by adjusting the final thickness of the calendered cathode. After calendering, the coated current collector can be cut to a desired size. One edge of the sized cathode can be cleared of cathode material to form a region for the current collector to contact the positive lead. After edging, the cathode can be heat treated for varying periods of time in the range of 30 to 180 minutes under recirculating air at temperatures between 100 and 250 °C. The total time can be less than 10 hours. The cathode can be further dried under vacuum at temperatures between 100 and 250 °C prior to being transferred to a dry room for cell assembly. The amount of cathode material on the finished current collector can be in the range of 80-140 mg/cm².

In a cylindrical cell, the anode and cathode are spirally wound together with a portion of the cathode current collector extending axially from one end of the roll. The portion of the current collector that extends from the roll can be free of cathode active material. To connect

the current collector with an external contact, the exposed end of the current collector can be welded to a metal tab, which is in electric contact with an external battery contact. The grid can be rolled in the machine direction, the pulled direction, perpendicular to the machine direction, or perpendicular to the pulled direction. The tab can be welded to the grid to minimize the conductivity of grid and tab assembly. Alternatively, the exposed end of the current collector can be in mechanical contact (i.e. not welded) with a positive lead which is in electric contact with an external battery contact. A cell having a mechanical contact can require fewer parts and steps to manufacture than a cell with a welded contact. The mechanical contact can be more effective when the exposed grid is bent towards the center of the roll to create a dome or crown, with the highest point of the crown over the axis of the roll, corresponding to the center of a cylindrical cell. In the crown configuration, the grid can have a denser arrangement of strands than in the non-shaped form. A crown can be orderly folded and the dimensions of a crown can be precisely controlled.

The positive lead 28 can include stainless steel, aluminum, or an aluminum alloy. A positive lead composed of aluminum or an aluminum alloy can be lighter and less expensive, and have a lower electrical resistance than a positive lead composed of stainless steel. The positive lead can be annular in shape, and can be arranged coaxially with the cylinder. The positive lead can also include radial extensions in the direction of the cathode that can engage the current collector. An extension can be round (e.g. circular or oval), rectangular, triangular or another shape. The positive lead can include extensions having different shapes. The positive lead and the current collector are in electrical contact. It can be preferable for both the current collector and the positive lead to include aluminum. Electrical contact between the positive lead and the current collector can be achieved by mechanical contact.

Alternatively, the positive lead and current collector can be welded together. It can be important for a mechanical contact to be robust, in other words, for the parts to remain in mechanical (and therefore also electrical) contact when subjected to a sudden impact, such as when the battery is dropped onto a hard surface. A positive lead can have extensions projecting from a flat surface of the positive lead in the direction of the cathode that can mechanically engage the current collector, for example, a crown. The battery can be more robust when the positive lead includes one or more extensions, that is, the battery is less susceptible to damage when dropped on a hard surface. The extensions can be formed by

pressing a tool having complementary shape into a flat blank. A positive lead can have one or more extensions, such as four, six or more extensions. FIGS. 3A and 3B depict a positive lead 28 with six extensions 30. FIG. 3A shows a bottom view (i.e. a view of the surface that contacts a current collector) and FIG. 3B shows a side view of a positive lead.

5 The positive lead and the cathode current collector are in electrical contact. The electrical contact can be the result of mechanical contact between the positive lead and current collector. Depending on the composition of the positive lead and current collector, the mechanical contact can be a stainless steel-stainless steel contact, an aluminum-stainless steel contact, or an aluminum-aluminum contact. The electrical resistance across an
10 aluminum-aluminum contact can be lower than across a stainless steel-stainless steel contact or an aluminum-stainless steel contact. An aluminum-aluminum contact can be more robust than an aluminum-stainless steel contact in a battery, as measured, for example, by ability of the battery to withstand a user drop test. See Examples 3 and 4 below.

15 Example 1

Five metal grids were measured for tensile strength, yield strength, and resistivity in both the machine direction (MD), along which the grid is pulled, and the transverse direction (TD), perpendicular to the machine direction. After coating and calendering, the thickness and elongation of the grids was measured. The grids were made from 1145 aluminum (Al
20 1145), 6061 aluminum alloy (Al 6061), or 316L stainless steel (SS 316L). A grid of 6061 aluminum alloy can have a higher yield strength and tensile strength than one of 1145 aluminum alloy, as demonstrated from the results in Table 2.

Table 2

Grid construction	Material	Al 1145	Al 6061	Al 6061	Al 6061	SS 316L
	Initial foil thickness (mils)	5	5	5	6	4
	Nominal strand width (mils)	10	8	8	10	7
	Nominal grid LWD (mils)	100	100	100	100	100
	Grid treatment	Pulled	None	Pulled	Pulled	None
Measured grid properties	Tensile strength, MD (lb/in)	5.1	3.3	5.8	8.68	13.2
	Tensile strength, TD (lb/in)	7.5	11.8	6.9	7.09	83.7
	Yield strength, MD (lb/in)	2.4	1.6	2.5	5.93	2.8
	Yield strength, TD (lb/in)	2.0	9.1	2.4	3.57	--
	Resistivity, MD (mΩ/cm)*	1.42	2.94	1.85	--	122.9
	Resistivity, TD (mΩ/cm)*	0.97	0.83	1.28	--	29.1
	Avg. calendered thickness (mils)	--	--	16.0	15.0	14.7
	Avg. calendered elongation (%)	--	--	10.9	--	5.1

*Measured resistivity of a 1-cm wide sample.

Example 2

5 Cathodes with current collectors including 6061 aluminum alloy grids were prepared and assembled in tabbed (i.e. the current collector is connected to the external contact by a welded tab) cells. The cathodes had the properties listed in Table 3. The impedance was measured at ambient conditions using an impedance meter set to a frequency of 1000 Hz and capable of measuring voltage to an accuracy of $\pm 1\%$. Closed circuit voltage was measured

10 immediately after discharging the cell at a constant current of 3 A for 0.5 seconds.

Table 3

Grid construction	Material	Al 6061	Al 6061
	Initial foil thickness (mils)	6	6
	Strand width (mils)	10	10
	LWD (mils)	100	100
	Grid treatment	Pulled	Leveled
Measured grid properties	Measured strand width (mils)	9.1	10.6
	Measured LWD (mils)	80.3	99.6
	Measured SWD (mils)	71.6	51.2
	Initial grid thickness (mils)	18.4	14.7
	Calendered thickness(mils)	13.7	10.9
	Cathode material loading (mils)	105.7	104.1
Measured cell properties	Average cell impedance (mΩ)	77.0	76.0
	Average closed circuit voltage (V)	2.82	2.83
	Cathode porosity (%)	32.6	33.1

Example 3

5 The contact resistance of a 12 cm strip of 6061 aluminum alloy under a 500 g weight was measured for three different metal-metal contacts. The contact resistance between two samples of 6061 aluminum alloy was 29 ± 5 milliOhms, an order of magnitude lower than contacts between two pieces of stainless steel, 265 ± 28 milliOhms, or between a stainless steel and a 6061 aluminum alloy, 372 ± 64 milliOhms.

Example 4

10 A series of 2/3A cells were built with various combinations of current collector and positive lead materials. The current collectors were Al 6061 (pulled or unpulled), or 316 stainless steel (SS 316). The positive lead was Al 1145. See Table 4. To determine the robustness of the current collector-positive lead contact, the impedance, closed circuit voltage, and high end camera (HEC) test performance of each type of cell was measured

15 before and after a drop test. In the drop test a cell was dropped six times (two times each in

top, bottom, and side orientation) from a height of one meter onto a rigid concrete surface.

The impedance was measured at ambient conditions using an impedance meter set to a frequency of 1000 Hz and capable of measuring voltage to an accuracy of $\pm 1\%$. The measured changes in impedance for the different types of cells after a drop test are shown in FIG. 4. Closed circuit voltage was measured immediately after discharging the cell at a constant current of 3 A for 0.5 seconds. The closed circuit voltages of the different types of cells before and after a drop test are shown in Table 4. An HEC test simulates discharge conditions in a high end camera. Cells are repeatedly discharged at a current of 1.8 A for 3 seconds followed by a 7 second rest period. The voltage is recorded at the end of the discharge period. The discharge-rest cycle is repeated until the cell reaches a predetermined cutoff voltage. The number of pulses before cutoff voltages of 2.2 V and 2.0 V were reached are shown in FIGS. 5 and 6, respectively. The results are summarized in Table 4. In FIGS. 4, 5, and 6, squares represent the performance of individual cells, the vertical bars represent the average, and the horizontal bars represent the standard deviation for each type of cell. The cell numbers listed in the first column of Table 4 correspond to the numbers in FIGS. 4, 5, and 6. In one case, the positive lead was modified with extensions that projected toward the cathode, indicated in Table 4 as "ext". The notation "DB" indicates that the grid was pulled. "DDB" indicates that the grid was pulled more than a grid noted as "DB".

Table 4

Cell #	Grid material	Positive lead material	Impedance, fresh (Ohms)	Impedance change after drop (Ohms)	CCV, fresh (V)	CCV change after drop (V)
1	Al 6061	SS 316	0.144	0.28	2.45	-0.25
2	Al 6061 DB	SS 316	0.206	15.9	2.29	-0.90
3	Al 6061 DB	Al (no ext)	0.130	3.57	2.54	-0.92
4	Al 6061 DB	Al (ext)	0.127	0.06	2.56	-0.14
5	Al 6061 DDB	SS 316	0.201	10.7	2.25	-0.92
Control	SS 316	SS 316	0.150	0.14	2.42	-0.23

Example 5

A series of 2/3A cells were built with various combinations of current collector and positive lead materials and subjected to a drop test, as described above. The current

collectors were either Al 6061 or stainless steel 316L. The positive lead was Al 3003, Al 5052 H36, or stainless steel 316L. The closed circuit voltage of the cells was measured before and after the drop test. See Table 5.

5

Table 5

Grid material	Positive lead material	CCV, fresh (V)	CCV change after drop (V)
Al 6061	Al 3003	2.420	0.073
Al 6061	Al 5052 H36	2.430	0.042
SS 316	SS 316	2.493	0.200

A number of embodiments have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications may be made. Accordingly, other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.